



Inhabitants
9 662 000

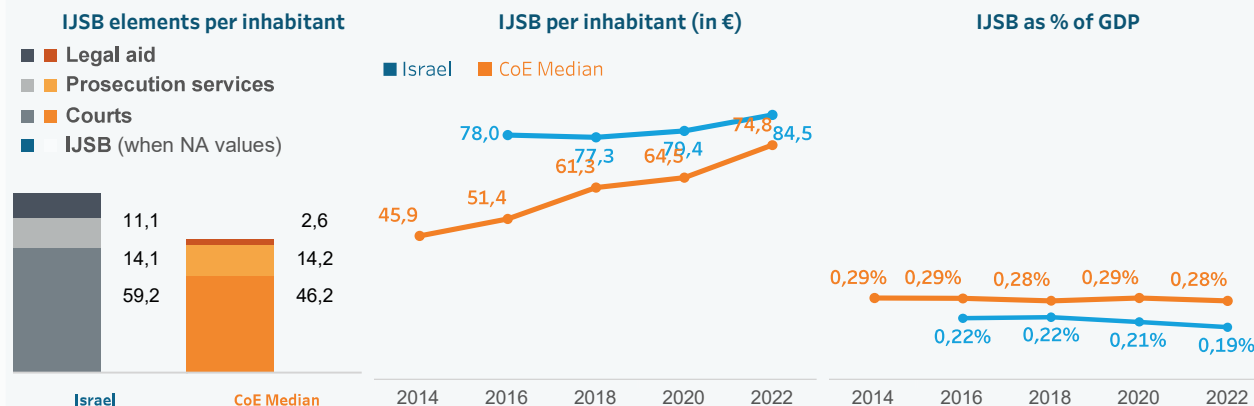


GDP per capita
44 671 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
40 474 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



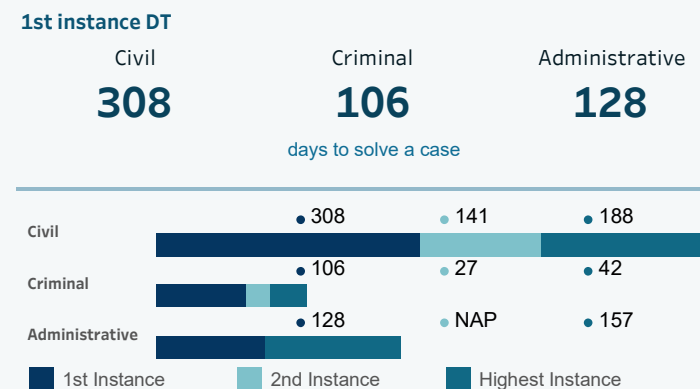
Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Israel amounts to 816 021 581 € for its judicial system, which represents 84,5 € per inhabitant, still above the CoE median. As a percentage of GDP (0,19%) this budget remains below the CoE median. The courts' implemented budget continues to follow the upward trend, remaining quite above the CoE median. Conversely, the funding for public prosecution per inhabitant decreased once again between 2020 and 2022. As to the implemented legal aid budget, it is meaningfully above the CoE median.

Court users: The 'Justice Online' application allows victims of crime to get real time updates about criminal cases managed by the Attorney's Office. Through a computerised telephone system and an online information system - MENA, victims of crime receive up-to-date information on issues such as: the status of the complaint; the location of the police station/prosecution unit handling the complaint; suspects/offenders.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Israel has an ICT Deployment index of 6,4 which is well above the CoE median. Their ICT index seems strongest in category "Digital access" which suggests giving priorities to e-services. The main strategy of the ICT judicial system in Israel is to enable central management and high-performance, while ensuring that the experience of reading an electronic file remains substantially the same as the one through a physical file. Other objectives are to support high security standards; speed and convenience; internet access to case files.

Court-related mediation: In civil matters, there are 2 mandatory mediation procedures: for small claims of up to 10,756 Euro where parties are obligated to attend a single court ordered meeting to consider the possibility of settling the case outside the court, and in family disputes where parties are obliged to attend up to 4 such meetings.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

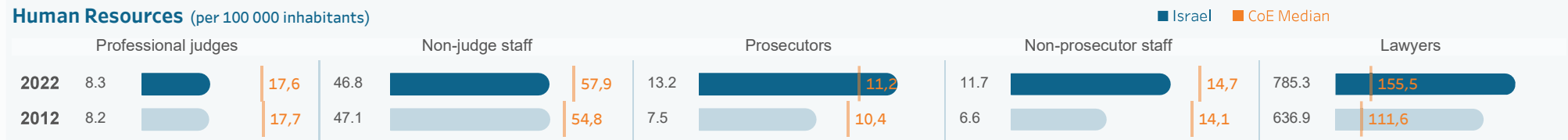


Efficiency : The courts continue to be most efficient in the criminal law field, in particular in second instance criminal cases. The Disposition Time is the highest in civil and commercial litigious cases in the first instance, as in 2020, however with some improvement.

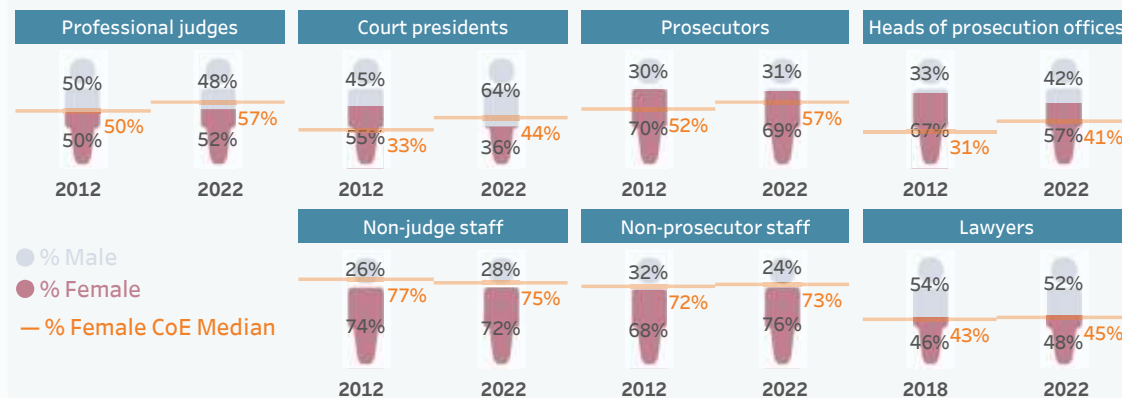
Except for first and third instance civil litigious cases and third instance criminal cases, the DT values are above the respective CoE medians.

It is worth recalling that in the Israeli legal system, courts do not deal with non-litigious issues. Registration tasks and non-litigious enforcement cases are processed outside of the courts, through various authorities belonging to the Ministry of Justice. Besides the general court system, there are specialised courts that include the military courts and the religious courts.

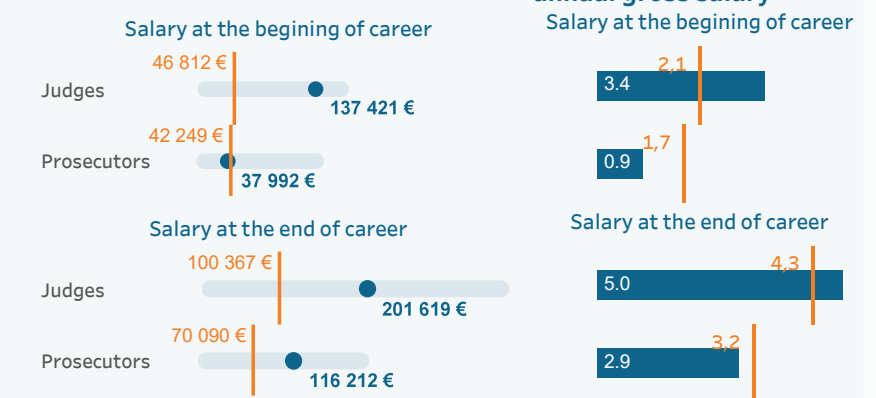
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance

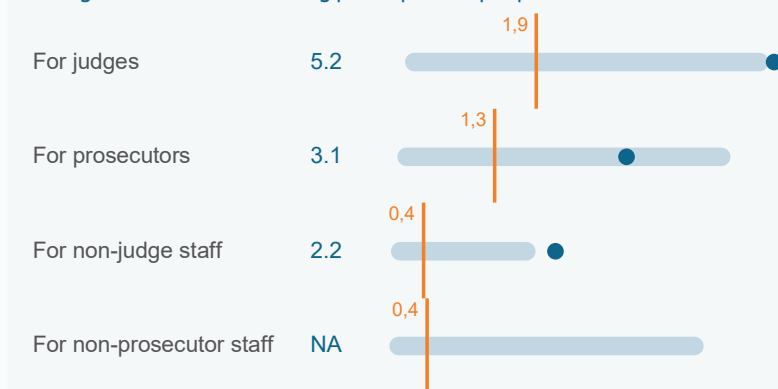


Absolute gross salaries

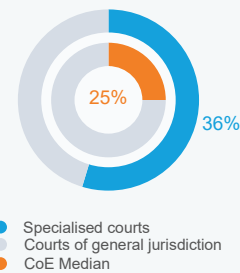


Training of Justice Professionals

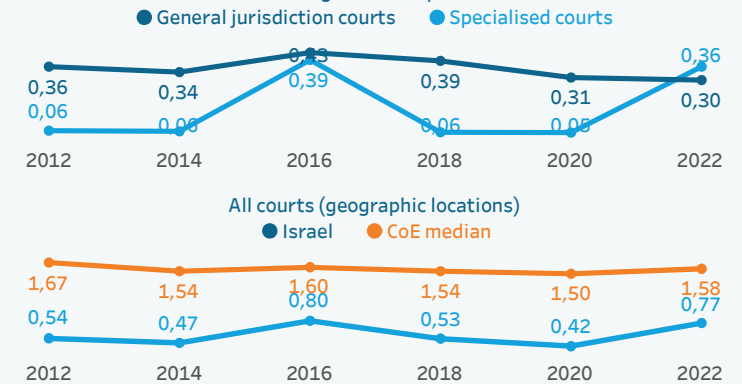
Average number of live training participations per professional*



Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts

■ Israel

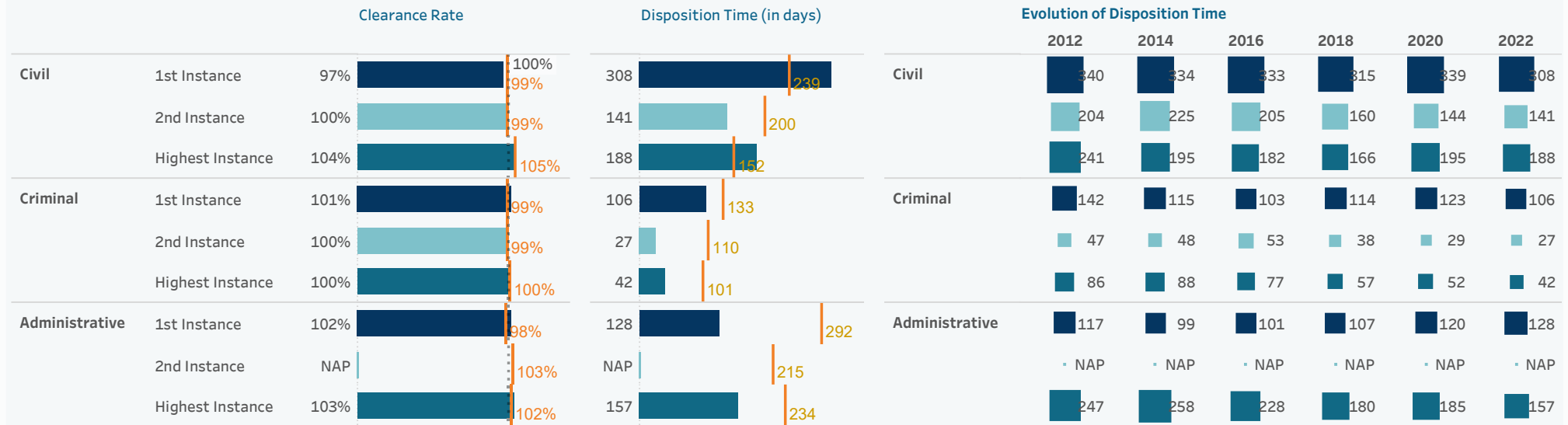
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

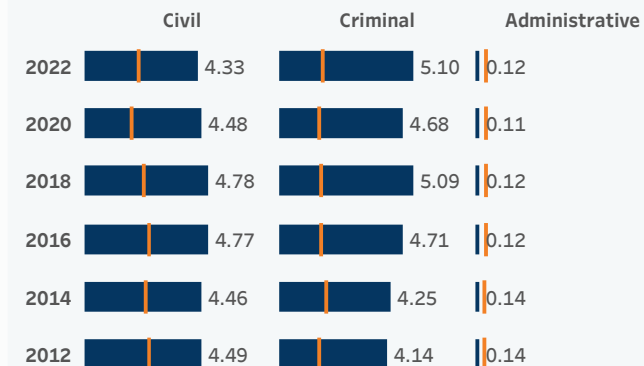
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

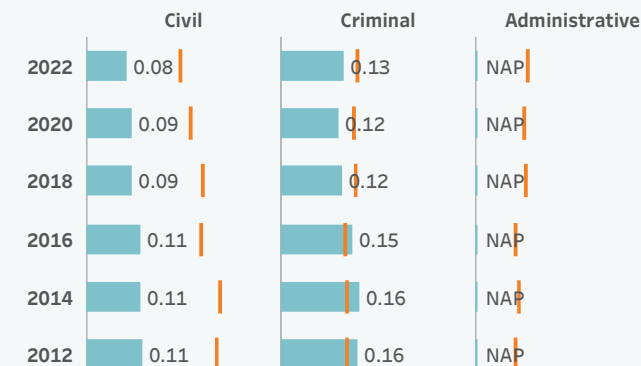


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

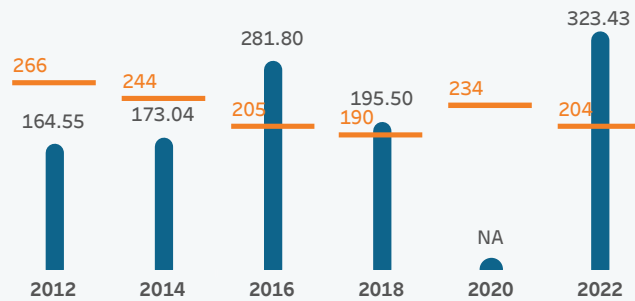


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

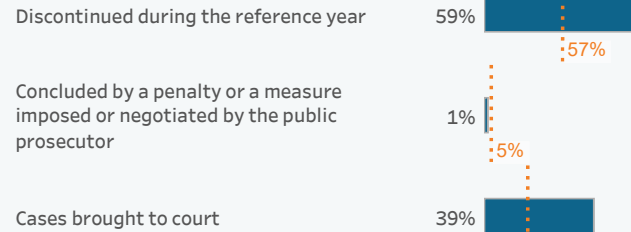


Public Prosecution Services

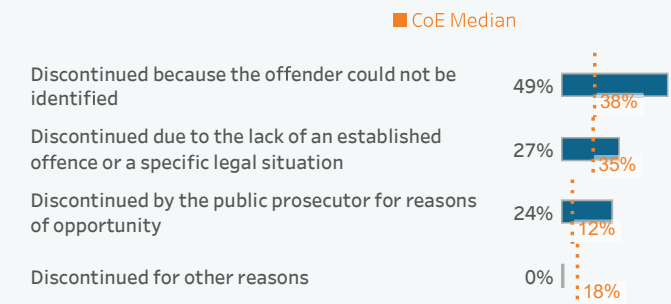
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



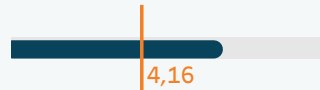
Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %

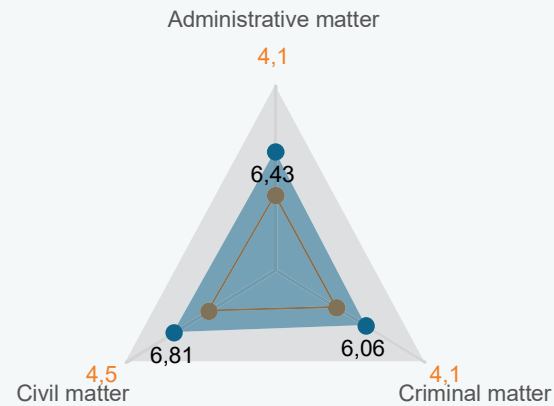


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

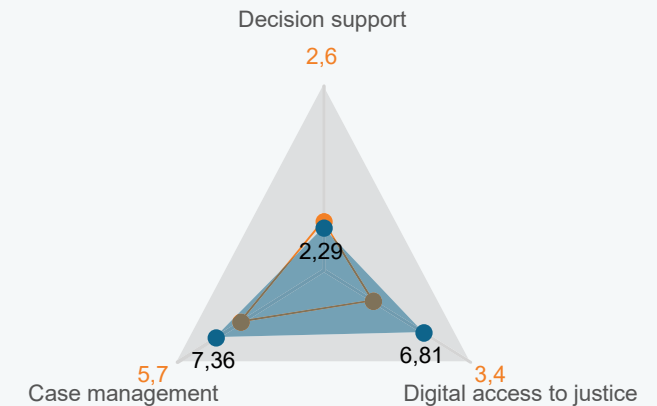
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **6,44**Total usage rate : **5,71**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://main.knesset.gov.il/activity/legislation/laws/pages/lawabo..>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://supreme.court.gov.il/sites/en/Pages/home.aspx>

Information about the judicial system

https://www.gov.il/en/departments/the_judicial_authority/govil-lan..